

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

Fig. 1. *Trachycystis lignicola*.

Fig. 2. *Ennea elliptica*.

Fig. 3. — *formosa*.

Fig. 4. *Succinea piscinalis*.

Fig. 5. *Buliminus zuluensis*.

Fig. 6. *Hapalus globosus*.

Fig. 7. *Pupa Farquhari*.

Fig. 8. *Physa gradata*.

Fig. 9. *Cyclophorus minimus*.

XIX.—*On a Second Collection of Reptiles made by Mr. E. Lort-Phillips in Somaliland.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

SINCE the publication in these 'Annals' * of a report on a small collection of Reptiles made by Mr. Lort-Phillips at Berbera and in the Goolis Mountains the British Museum has received a second collection made by the same gentleman in the same district in 1896-97. It contains examples of most of the Reptiles mentioned in the first report, and, in addition, of eight species, two of which are new, enumerated in the following list.

LIZARDS.

1. *Hemidactylus mabuia*, Mor.

Goolis Mountains.

2. *Agama Rueppellii*, Vaill.

Goolis Mountains.

3. *Agama (Xenagama) batillifera*, Vaill.

Found in holes on the Sogsoda plain, Goolis Mountains, at an elevation of about 2000 feet.

4. *Latastia Hardeggeri*, Steind.

Latastia Hardeggeri, Steindachner, Ann. Hofmus. Wien, vi. 1891, p. 371, pl. xi.

Eremias heterolepis, Boettger, Zool. Anz. 1893, p. 115.

This species is very closely allied to *L. Neumanni*, Matschie, from Aden, recently described by J. Anderson (P. Z. S. 1895,

* Ser. 6, vol. xvi. 1895, p. 165.

p. 643, pl. xxxvi. fig. 1). In fact nothing but a smaller number of scales across the body (about 30, exclusive of the ventrals) distinguishes it from the latter. As noticed by Steindachner, the series of granules between the supraoculars and the frontal is not constant; these granules are absent in the single specimen brought home by Mr. Lort-Phillips from Berbera. The specimen is a young one, measuring 42 millim. from snout to vent. 34 scales across the middle of the body, exclusive of the ventrals, which form 6 longitudinal and 29 transverse series. A narrow rim separates the nostril from the first labial, as in *L. Neumanni*. Back black, sides spotted with black, with six white longitudinal lines, the two median bifurcating on the nape; tail red.

5. *Latastia Phillipsii*, sp. n.

Head rather small; snout short, obtuse. A single post-nasal; frontal narrowed posteriorly, scarcely grooved; two large supraoculars, preceded and followed by a few small shields, and separated from the supraciliaries by a series of granules; interparietal very narrow, separated from the small triangular occipital; a band-like shield borders the parietal externally and another, curved one, the ear supero-anteriorly; temporal scales granular, smooth; no auricular denticulation; subocular bordering the lip, between the fourth and fifth upper labials. Gular scales moderate, gradually increasing in size towards the collar, which is curved and formed of 8 or 9 plates; the three anterior pairs of chin-shields in contact. Scales roundish rhomboidal, flat or subtectiform, subimbricate; two series of strongly enlarged smooth scales, twice as broad as long, along the spine; 28 or 30 scales across the middle of the body. Ventral plates in 6 longitudinal and 26 transverse series; the plates of the median and outer series narrower than the others, but much broader than long; no small pectoral scales. Two median præanal plates enlarged. Femoral pores 13. Tail very long. Grey above, with three lemon-yellow longitudinal streaks, the median bifurcating on the nape; sides and limbs dotted with black; lower parts white; tail red in the young.

	♂. millim.
Total length	156
Head	10
Width of head	6
From end of snout to fore limb	16
" " vent	42
Fore limb	16
Hind limb	29
Tail	114

Two specimens from Berbera.

This species is very closely allied to *L. spinalis*, Ptrs. Apart from the coloration, fundamentally different in the light stripes being in odd number, it may be distinguished by the longer foot, the fourth toe measured from the base of the fifth exceeding the distance between the fore limb and the anterior border of the orbit.

6. *Chamaeleon basiliscus*, Cope.

Goolis Mountains.

SNAKES.

7. *Typhlops cuneirostris*, Ptrs.

Goolis Mountains.

ÆLUROGLENA, gen. nov.

Maxillary teeth 11, increasing in size posteriorly, forming an uninterrupted series; mandibular teeth subequal. Head elongate, slightly distinct from neck; eye moderate, with vertically elliptical pupil; nostril pierced between two nasals and the supranasal. Body slender, cylindrical; scales smooth, with apical pits, in 21 rows. Ventrals rounded. Tail moderate; subcaudals in 2 rows.

This genus should be placed not far from *Zamenis*.

8. *Æluroglena cucullata*, sp. n.

Snout rather long, slightly prominent. Rostral much broader than deep, not visible from above; internasals as long as the præfrontals; frontal bell-shaped, once and a half as long as broad, broader than the supraocular, as long as its distance from the end of the snout, shorter than the parietals; loreal twice as long as deep; a single large præocular, narrowly separated from the frontal; two postoculars; temporals 1+2; eight upper labials, fourth and fifth entering the eye; five lower labials in contact with the anterior chin-shields, which are shorter than the posterior; latter separated from each other by scales. Scales in 21 rows. Ventrals 216; anal divided; subcaudals 67. Pale buff above; head dark brown above, speckled with whitish, shading into a blackish blotch on the nape; two large cream-coloured spots on the upper lip, in front of and behind the eye; lower surface of head dark brown, with a cream-coloured spot on each side of the chin, and a band of the same colour below

each mandibular ramus, sending up a process to meet the præocular labial spot; the brown is prolonged as a median stripe along the throat; lower parts cream-colour.

Total length 375 millim.; tail 75.

A single female specimen from the Goolis Mountains.

XX.—*Descriptions of Two new Fishes from the Coast of Sind.*

By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE fishes here described were found among a collection made at Kurrachee by Mr. F. W. Townsend, and presented by him to the British Museum.

Epinephelus Townsendi.

Teeth in rather broad bands, in three series on the sides of the mandible; canines small. Depth of body equal to length of head, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 times in total length. Snout rather pointed, as long as diameter of eye, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times in length of head; interorbital width 6 to 7 times in length of head; lower jaw strongly projecting; maxillary extending to below posterior border of eye or a little beyond, the width of its distal extremity $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ diameter of eye; præopercular border rounded, finely serrated behind, the serræ slightly enlarged towards the angle; opercular spines equidistant, lower further back than upper; opercular flap pointed, upper border feebly curved; head covered with cycloid scales, maxillary naked. Gill-rakers moderate, 16 or 17 on lower part of anterior arch. Dorsal XI 16–17, originating above base of pectoral; spines increasing in length to the third or fourth, which is $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head and not, or but slightly, longer than the last, and a little shorter than longest soft rays. Pectoral $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Ventral shorter, not reaching vent. Anal spines strong, second and third equal, nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ length of head. Caudal rounded. Scales strongly ciliated, 95–110 $\frac{13-15}{36-40}$; l. l. 67–76. Olive-brown above, whitish beneath; one or two more or less distinct dark streaks on the cheek and gill-cover; dorsal, anal, and caudal edged with blackish.

Total length 250 millim.

Four specimens.

This species is nearest allied to *E. merra*, Bl.